

Exhibit 3

A
D I C T I O N A R Y
O F T H E
E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E :
I N W H I C H
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
A N D
ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS
B Y
E X A M P L E S from the best W R I T E R S.
T O W H I C H A R E P R E F I X E D ,
A H I S T O R Y of the L A N G U A G E ,
A N D
A N E N G L I S H G R A M M A R .

B Y S A M U E L J O H N S O N , A . M .

I N T W O V O L U M E S .

V O L . I.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti :
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt ,
Et sine pondere erunt , et honore indigna ferentur .
Verba movere loco ; quamvis invita recedant ,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ :
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet , atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum ,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis ,
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas . H o r .

L O N D O N ,

Printed by W. STRAHAN ,

For J. and P. K N A P T O N ; T. and T. L O N G M A N ; C. H I T C H and L. H A W E S ;
A. M I L L A R ; and R. and J. D O D S L E Y .

M D C C L V ,

A B R

6. Relating to the person, as a servant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus about me, who well shewed, there is no service like his that serves because he loves. Sidney, b. ii.

Good master, corporal, captain, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing about her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself.

Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

ABO'UT. *adv.*

1. Circularly.

The wayward sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. In circuit.

My honest lads, I'll tell you what I am about.— Two yards and more.— No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waste two yards about; but I am about no waste, I am about thirst.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

A tun about was ev'ry pillar there,

A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. Dryden's Fables.

3. Nearly.

When the boats were come within about sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. Bacon's New Atlantis.

4. Here and there; every way.

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all about, if she might spy
Her lovely knight to move his manly pace. Fairy Queen, b. i. eant. ii. Stanza. 33.

A wolf that was past labour, had the wit in his old age, yet to make the best of a bad game; he borrows a habit, and so about he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim. L'Estrange.

5. With to before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, about to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds. Waller.

6. The longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight; closeness of parts; fixation; pliancy, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most about) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed. Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 328.

Spies of the Volscians

Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, Sir,
Half an hour since brought my report. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

7. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired; as, he has brought about his purposes.

Whether this will be brought about, by breaking his head, I very much question. Spectator.

8. To come about; to come to some certain state or point.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come about, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. 1 Sam. i. 20.

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wish'd was come about;
Well pleas'd they went to rest; and if the gale
'Till morn continu'd, both resolv'd to fail. Dryden's Fables.

9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me? John vii. 19.

In common language, they say, to come about a man, to circumvent him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French à bout; venir à bout d'une chose; venir à bout de quelqu'un.

A. Bp. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADA'BRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abrado*.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively abraded from them by decurion of waters.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. [See ABRADe.]

1. The act of abrading; a rubbing off.

2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. Quincy.

3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My coufin Suffolk,

My soul shall thine keep company to heav'n:

Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly abreast. Shak. Henry V.

For honour travels in a st freight so narrow,

Where one but goes abreast. Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

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The riders rode abreast, and one his shield,
His lance of cornel wood another held;
The third his bow, and, glorious to behold!
The costly quiver, all of burnish'd gold. Dryden's Fables.

ABRI'COT. See APRICOT.

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [al'reger, Fr. abrrvio, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.

All these sayings, being declared by Jason of Cyrene in five books, we will essay to abridge in one volume. 2 Maec. ii. 23.

2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. Locke.

3. To deprive of; in which sense it is followed by the particle from, or of, preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been abridged them since by several statutes. Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

ABRI'DGED OF. *part.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut short.

An ABRI'DGER.

1. He that abridges; a shortener.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT. *n. s.* [abregement, French.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a small compass.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the abridgment of all volumes of scripture. Hooker, b. ii. § 5.

Myself have play'd
The int'r'm, by rememb'ring you 'tis past;
Then brook abridgment, and your eyes advance
After your thoughts, straight back again to France?

Shakespeare's Henry V.

Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very abridgment and sum total of all absurdities. South's Sermons.

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleness,
To make abridgments, and to draw to less,
Even that nothing, which at first we were. Donne.

3. Restraint, or abridgment of liberty.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty, or at least an abridgment of liberty, to be complained of. Locke.

ABRO'ACH. *adv.* [See To BROACH.]

1. In a posture to run out; to yield the liquor contained; properly spoken of vessels.

The Templer spruce, while ev'ry spout's abroach,
Stays 'till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach. Swift's Misery.

The jars of gen'rous wine, (Acestes' gift,
When his Trinacrian shores the navy left)

He set abroach, and for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the ven'fon shar'd.

Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, vol. ii.

2. In a figurative sense; in a state to be diffused or advanced; in a state of such beginning as promises a progres.

That man, that fits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might be set abroach,
In shadow of such greatness? Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

ABRO'AD. *adv.* [compounded of a and broad. See BROAD.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch
Against a wakeful foe, while I abroad,
Thro' all the coasts of dark destruction seek
Deliverance. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 463.

Again, the lonely fox roams far abroad,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. Prior.

2. Out of the house.

Welcome, Sir,
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And subjects none abroad. Shakespeare's Tempest.

Lady —— walked a whole hour abroad, without dying after it; at least in the time I staid; though she seemed to be fainting, and had convulsive motions several times in her head.

Pope's Letters.

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever abroad, and discredited. Hooker, Pref.

Whosoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. Sir J. Denham.

What

D